

**2/24/77**

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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Memo w/att.	<p>From Tim Kraft to The President (24 pp.) Re: NSC Scheduling Requirements</p> <p><i>15 PAGES OPENED 1/17/13</i> <i>17</i></p>	2/24/77	A

## FILE LOCATION

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Handwriting File 2/24/77 Box 10

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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Thursday - February 24, 1977

8:30 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.  
 8:45 Mr. Frank Moore - The Oval Office.  
 10:15 Mr. Jack Germond and Mr. Jules Witcover.  
 (Mr. Jody Powell) - The Oval Office.  
 10:30 Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.  
 11:00 Mr. Hamilton Jordan - The Oval Office.  
 11:30 Meeting with U.S. Chamber of Commerce Officials.  
 (15 min.) (Miss Midge Costanza) - The Oval Office.  
 12:00 Lunch with Secretary Juanita M. Kreps.  
 The Oval Office.  
 1:30 Depart South Grounds via Motorcade en route  
 Department of Transportation.  
 1:45 Visit Department of Transportation.  
 2:25 Depart en route Department of State.  
 2:30 Visit Department of State.  
 3:25 Return to the White House  
 4:00 Meeting with Secretary Ray Marshall.  
 (45 min.) The Oval Office.  
 5:00 Mr. Hamilton Jordan - The Oval Office.  
 5:30 Congressman John Breckinridge. (Mr. Frank Moore).  
 (20 min.) The Oval Office.  
**THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.**

Xpost - Adams  
 Conn Ave / Metro Station  
 Close touch  
 I & G - Pickets  
 Comprehensive  
 Balanced  
 110,000 - 90%  
 20% GNP

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 for Preservation Purposes

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

943

*Pres. did not see.*  
*file 12/24/77*

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *ZB*

SUBJECT: OMB Proposals to  
Control Oil Spills

I am told that the attached package (Tab I) has been fully approved by both the Law of the Seas Office at State, and by the Joint Chiefs. However, Ambassador Richardson asked that in forwarding it to you, I attach the letter at Tab A. His letter to you raises the issue of the dangers involved in any Congressional action related to this package that would involve creation of a 200 mile zone for control of all vessels. This would damage the LOS negotiations. His letter is simply a warning. He wants you to be aware of a potentially serious problem, and his comments on the OMB proposals should be considered prior to a decision. Subject to your approval, I propose to solicit them.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
AMBASSADOR AT LARGE  
WASHINGTON

February 24, 1977

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

The PRM response on the Law of the Sea discusses the effects on the negotiations of potential U.S. domestic actions to control oil spills. A paper containing recommended actions is being forwarded to you by OMB. From my discussions with persons involved in the development of the OMB paper, I believe that the recommended package of domestic actions will be an excellent response to this serious environmental problem. In particular, ratification of the 1973 Convention on the Prevention of Pollution from Ships will provide stringent regulations beyond the territorial sea.

I am concerned, however, that some Senators and Congressmen are proposing creation of a 200-mile zone off the coast for control of all vessels, U.S. and foreign. The effect of such action on the negotiations could be serious. The protection of navigation and commerce is one of the few remaining major incentives for many maritime nations to support the conclusion of a comprehensive treaty. If we begin to erode these protections by our own unilateral action, we may lose support for the treaty, particularly from the major maritime nations including the U.K. and the Soviet Union. That could be fatal. Consequently, I urge you to limit domestic actions to vessels using U.S. ports. Since 90% of the vessels moving off shore are destined for U.S. ports, this approach will provide necessary environmental protection without damaging our Law of the Sea effort. Most of the remaining 10% involves vessels destined for Mexican and Canadian ports. We should be able to cover these through bilateral arrangements with those countries.

Sincerely,



Elliot L. Richardson

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 24, 1977

Hamilton Jordan

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Frank Moore

Re: Presidential Appointments-  
Summary.

*Fid Elchard*  
*com*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
X		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON

- ☐ FOR STAFFING
- ☐ FOR INFORMATION
- ☐ TO PRESIDENT  
TODAY

ACTION	FYI	
		ARAGON
		BOURNE
		BRZEZINSKI
		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		FALLOWS
		HARDEN
		HOYT
		KRAFT
		B. MITCHELL
		B. RAINWATER
		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		SIEGEL
		T. SMITH
		WELLS
		VOORDE

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS -- SUMMARY\*

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>"OTHER" PARTY</u>
Regulatory Agencies	65	20
Advisory Boards and Commissions	<u>166</u>	<u>70</u>
	231	90

\*Totals may increase due to some appointments  
which are still being checked

Ham -  
Brought to me by  
Baker & Rhodes -  
On Fed Elec Bd I promised  
to consult with them on  
Repub member - They'll  
suggest names -  
J



REGULATORY BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>MEMBERS</u>	<u>POLITICAL PARTY RESTRICTIONS</u>
1. Civil Aeronautics Board	5	Not more than 3 members of the same political party
2. Consumer Product Safety Commission	5	----
3. Federal Communications Commission	7	Not more than 4 commissioners to be of the same political party
4. Federal Maritime Commission	5	Not more than 3 shall be members of the same political party
5. Federal Power Commission	5	Not more than 3 commissioners to be appointed from the same political party
6. Federal Reserve System	7	----
7. Federal Trade Commission	5	Not more than 3 commissioners to be of the same political party
8. Interstate Commerce Commission	11	Not more than 6 commissioners shall be from the same political party
9. National Labor Relations Board	5	----
10. Nuclear Regulatory Commission	5	Not more than 3 members of the same political party
11. Securities and Exchange Commission	5	Not more than 3 members to be of the same political party

ADVISORY BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>MEMBERS</u>	<u>POLITICAL PARTY RESTRICTIONS</u>
1. American Revolution Bicentennial Advisory Council	25	Not more than 15 from the same political party
2. Board for International Broadcasting	5	Not more than 3 from the same political party
3. Civil Rights Commission	6	Not more than 3 members shall be of the same political party
4. Civil Service Commission	3	Not more than 2 members of the same political party
5. Commodity Credit Corporation	5	Not more than 3 members to belong to the same political party
6. Commodity Futures Trading Commission	4	Not more than 3 members of the same political party
7. Corporation for Public Broadcasting	15	Not more then 8 from the same political party
8. Courts, U.S. Customs	9	Not more than 5 of the same political party
9. Courts, U.S.: Military Appeals	3	Not more than 2 shall be appointed from the same political party
10. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	5	Not more than 3 members of the same political party

11. Federal Deposit Insurance	2	Total membership, 3; including the Comptroller of the currency. Not more than 2 to be from the same political party
12. Federal Election Commission	6	No more than 3 members may be affiliated with the same political party
13. Federal Home Loan Bank Board	3	Not more than 2 members to be of the same political party
14. Harry S. Truman Memorial Scholarship Fund	8	Not more than 4 from the same political party
15. Indian Claims Commission	5	Not more than 3 members to be of the same political party
16. Justice, Department of Law Enforcement Assistance Associates	3	Not more than 2 of the same political party
17. Legal Services Corporation Board of Directors	11	No more than 6 from the same political party
18. National Commission on Product Safety	7	No more than 4 from the same political party
19. National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws	3	No more than 2 from the same political party
20. National Mediation Board	3	Not more than 2 of the same political party
21. National Transportation Safety Board	5	No more than 3 from the same political party

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 22. Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation                | 7 | No more than 4 from the same political party  |
| 23. Postal Service: Board of Governor                   | 9 | Not more than 5 from one party                |
| 24. National Railroad Passenger Corporation             | 9 | Not more than 5 from the same political party |
| 25. United States Advisory Commission<br>on Information | 5 | Not more than 3 from the same political party |

# ADVISORY BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

(Supplement)

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>MEMBERS</u>	<u>POLITICAL PARTY RESTRICTIONS</u>
1. Federal Paperwork Commission	7	Limited party appointments in separate categories of appointees
2. Advisory Commission on Inter- governmental Relations	26 (in specified categories of appointees)	No more than 2 from the same political party in any appointment category
3. U.S. Advisory Commission on International Education & Cultural Affairs	-	----
4. Legal Services - Board of Directors	11	No more than 6 voting members from the same political party
5. National Study Commission on Records and Documents of Federal Officials	3	Not more than 2 from the same political party
6. Advisory Board on the St. Lawrence Seaway	5	Not more than 3 from the same political party

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 24, 1977

Sam Brown

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Bob Lipshutz  
Greg Schneiders

Re: Comments on Howard Samuels  
Letter on Volunteerism.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON

- ☐ FOR STAFFING
- ☐ FOR INFORMATION
- ☐ TO PRESIDENT  
TODAY

ACTION	FYI	
		ARAGON
		BOURNE
		BRZEZINSKI
		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		FALLOWS
		HARDEN
		HOYT
		KRAFT
		B. MITCHELL
		B. RAINWATER
		SCHLESINGER
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SCHNEIDERS
		SIEGEL
		T. SMITH
		WELLS
		VOORDE

cc  
SAM  
BROWN

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 22, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: SAM BROWN *sbm*  
SUBJECT: COMMENTS ON HOWARD SAMUEL'S LETTER  
ON VOLUNTEERISM

*Sam -  
Respond to Howard  
on your own behalf  
as head of ACTION  
J*

Howard Samuel's letter is in line with the positive conception of ACTION which will be contained in the memo to you from me which we discussed.

However, Samuel's memo reflects two conceptual limitations.

First, it is premised on too narrow a definition of the voluntary sector. Brian O'Connell points out that neighborhood groups, environmentalists, public interest professionals and others are also part of the voluntary sector along with the more traditional elements of hospitals, foundations, universities and so on which Samuel discusses. Any voluntary program must reach to these groups as well.

Second, it is based on a donor-recipient relationship. We are coming to recognize that some partnership with input from the recipients is needed to insure the success of any program.

The thrust of his memo, particularly with regard to Presidential leadership and advocacy is one with which I agree.

Howard Samuels and I have known each other for many years and I will be happy to respond to him in detail if you want.

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for Preservation Purposes**



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1977

*Check E Sam  
Brown for comment -  
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT J. LIPSHUTZ *RJL*

SUBJECT: Howard Samuels and Program for  
Volunteerism

As you are aware, Howard Samuels has shown an intensive interest in this type of program heretofore. Attached is a letter of February 4, 1977, along with a brief memorandum outlining such a proposed program.

I urge you to give this your consideration because of both the program and Howard personally. He might well be the ideal person to take charge of such a program.

4 February 1977

Hon. Robert Lipshutz  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Bob:

While watching the President's first nationwide chat, I was impressed by his calls for "co-operation and mutual aid" among Americans. During my campaign for Governor of New York in 1974, I had worked on a program designed to build on this tradition.

What we did was to take a look at the extent and impact of non-profit and voluntary agencies on life in New York State. Our findings were dramatic. Not only did these programs enjoy widespread support from our people, but their effect upon the quality of life in the State was--and is--profound. Hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers either belonged to or gave money to thousands of non-profit agencies ranging from auxiliary police, Red Cross, and other self-help groups to some of our most prestigious private schools and hospitals. Since my campaign was committed, as is President Carter, to finding ways to work for social justice without huge increases in government spending and taxes, we evolved a program to greatly expand volunteerism and the non-profit sector; we even developed ways to enable lower income citizens to participate in philanthropy.

I believe a similar program is possible on the national level, and fits with the President's fundamental philosophy in two ways:

1. It calls on and recognizes the compassion and concern of our citizens;
2. It is among the most cost-effective ways of increasing human services.

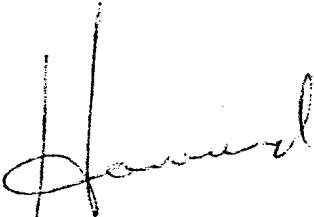
355 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK 10017  
212-661-9530

I've attached some of these concepts for the President's perusal. My note is really an effort to stimulate study and concern. If you're interested in a more detailed analysis, intended as the basis for action, I'd be glad to help.

I have taken great pride in the accomplishments of the first few weeks of the Administration.

I hope you and your family are well. Loulette and the babies are thriving.

All the best,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Howard". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name "HS:pdu".

HS:pdu

TOWARD A CARTER PROGRAM FOR VOLUNTEERISM

The Carter Administration has been dedicated by the President, to the goals of increasing social justice and a balanced budget by 1980. President Carter could be enormously helped toward the achievement of both those goals if he could stimulate and extend the enormous energies and resources of the non-profit and voluntary sector. They carry now a significant share of the total burden of social services delivered in the United States (estimated at \$80 billion a year). They do so more compassionately and more cost-effectively than does government bureaucracy. The President could advance the nation toward his goals outside the normal political and fiscal constraints.

The steps that I think are necessary to extend the energies of the voluntary sector to compliment the Carter Administration's aims are:

1. Strong personal and visible leadership by the President to stimulate aid to voluntary institutions by the public at all levels of government. The Administration must demonstrate leadership by implementing a program in every cabinet-level department practicable.
2. Develop a specific program to increase financial input to voluntary institutions, probably through a simple and efficient tax device.

Currently, we deliver human services in three ways: through government, the private sector, and by non-profit and volunteer agencies. While the contributions and blunders of government and business are analyzed daily in the media, the third sector, the voluntary, is taken for granted. Yet these institutions may well be the most cost effective way of delivering services to the needy. They impact on our society is now profound, and it can be greatly extended.

For example, during the current energy crisis, thousands of Americans have received aid from the Red Cross and other agencies which give them the sort of direct aid and comfort that cannot be priced. Or recently, in one neighborhood in New York, locally organized auxiliary police succeeded in cutting crime by 75%. Routinely, year in and year out, between 30 and 50 million Americans similarly give of themselves as remedial reading tutors, nursing home aides, hospital auxiliaries and in a thousand other ways.

Their action belies a million times a day, in every corner of the nation, the charges that Americans are in the grip of apathy. It is rather direct confirmation of President Carter's faith in the compassion and decency of the American people.

The sheer size of volunteer and non-profit agencies is awesome: well over 1/2 of all American families give some part of their time or money to them; over 4.5 million full-time staffers work in volunteer and non-profit agencies. They serve an inestimable volume of human needs. While local and city government suffer a period of intense fiscal strain, non-profit institutions provide a critically important margin of social services.

This is particularly true of the giant agencies funded by our largest charities and religious groups: parochial schools, nursing homes, private universities and hospitals. Many of these institutions are themselves in financial straits as a result of the nation's inflation and recession in recent years. And yet, throughout these lean years, volunteer and non-profit agencies have continued to deliver--despite lack of coordination or support from government bureaucracy.

This tradition of charity seems to me to be what the "new spirit" evoked in the President's Inaugural Address is all about. And it can be tapped and stimulated. What is needed is strong national leadership to develop and follow through specific programs to help voluntary non-profit institutions.

Empty exhortations like Ford's WIN program are worse than no action at all. Properly planned and administered, and backed by the President, aid to volunteer and non-profit groups could have a powerful impact on the nation's life. In effect, encouraging Americans to help one another could be one way of ensuring that needed social programs are carried out without further burdening the federal purse.

cc Br  
also RSC - if we  
haven't already sent  
her one - & believe me  
here. N.J.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
February 24, 1977

Zbigniew Brzezinski

The attached is forwarded to you for  
your information.

Rick Hutcheson

*International  
Exchange Program*


MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

556

cc: Rosalynn  
J

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI   
SUBJECT: International Exchange Programs

Following up on your conversation with Secretary Vance on January 27, in which you expressed interest in information about U.S. participation in international exchange programs, the Secretary has sent you the attached memorandum (Tab A) outlining some of those programs which are funded wholly or in part by the Department of State. He also informs you that the FY 78 State Department budget request to Congress seeks \$70.5 million for continuation and a slight expansion of cultural exchange activities.

The specific programs listed by the Secretary and designed to foster greater understanding and communication between the United States and other foreign societies range from exchanges between political leaders on the local and state levels (such as the Partners of the Americas program under whose auspices you visited Latin America) to student exchanges and programs aimed at increasing contacts with specific areas of the world such as Africa.

The Secretary also notes that Joe Duffey of the Department met recently with Reverend Wayne Smith of Atlanta to discuss the "Friendship Force" concept.



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THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

February 10, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: Cyrus Vance *CW*  
SUBJECT: International Exchange of Persons

When we met on January 27, you recalled your visit to Latin America in 1972 and you expressed your high regard for programs which give individual Americans an opportunity to become acquainted with other cultures and societies.

We understand that your visit to Latin America was arranged by Partners of the Americas, an organization which has been highly successful in promoting exchanges with Latin America. Currently, 30 state Governors serve as honorary chairmen of "partnerships" between their states and countries of Latin America. The Governors are asked to promote new ties and strengthen existing linkages, and their visits to the Partner country are a key element in this program. With the assistance of the Governors, the Partners help encourage mutual trade and investment, educational exchanges, involvement by other private U.S. organizations, developmental programs in agriculture, nutrition and health, and assistance in international disaster relief emergencies. As part of this comprehensive program, six other state Governors also visited Latin America during the past seven years.

The Partners is one of many such programs to which the Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs provides funds and assistance, pursuant to the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchanges Act of 1961 (Fulbright-Hays). Under the Act the Department seeks to strengthen patterns of two-way communication in order to increase mutual understanding and sense of community between the people of the United States and other countries throughout the world.

Listed below are some examples of similar programs funded partially or wholly by the Department. The FY 1978 budget request to Congress provides \$70.5 million for continuation and slight expansion of these cultural exchange activities.

- The National Governors' Conference conducts annual exchanges of State Governors with the Soviet Union and Japan. U.S. Governors travel to these countries in one year, and Soviet and Japanese delegations visit here the following year. In the latest round of these exchanges, we are extending an invitation to a group of eight Soviet Republic officials to visit here in July. The Governors' Conference has also arranged occasional visits to other countries, including the People's Republic of China in 1974.
- The U.S. Conference of Mayors and the League of Cities similarly exchange visits with mayors of the Soviet Union and Poland. In the most recent exchange the mayors of Dayton, Denver, Lincoln (Nebraska), and Spokane spent two weeks in the Soviet Union last November meeting with local government officials in that country.
- The Town Affiliation Association arranges direct exchanges between U.S. and foreign cities. Currently 610 U.S. cities and 800 cities in 76 countries have "sister city" relationships which organize a broad range of programs between the people and institutions of the participating cities.
- The American Council of Young Political Leaders conducts exchanges of young political leaders with the Soviet Union, Western and Eastern Europe, East Asia and Latin America. Two delegations of 12 Americans--6 Democrats and 6 Republicans, all under age 40--visit the Soviet Union each year for 18 days, five of which are spent in a seminar with young Soviet political leaders. In exchange, two groups of Soviets also visit the U.S. for a similar program. The participants on the U.S. side are active in politics on the federal, state and local levels. Since its inception in 1972, more than 150 persons have participated on each side. The U.S. Youth Council conducts similar exchanges with Western Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

- In the Middle East and South Asia the National 4-H Foundation and the Farmers and World Affairs have arranged exchanges of farm youth and farm families during the past ten years. Americans and foreign participants live with farm families, travel widely and exchange experiences with large numbers of people. In 1976, 4-H established a young farmers exchange with the Soviet Union.
- The Department partially supports three private programs which each year send American high school students abroad for a year and receive foreign students in the United States. Participants live with host families and attend local schools. More than 6,000 foreign and 3,000 U.S. students participate each year under programs conducted by the American Field Service, Youth for Understanding, and the Experiment in International Living.
- The African-American Institute, a Washington-based organization under contract to the Department, is planning to send 20 U.S. elected state and local government officials to Africa this summer for 30-day visits.
- The Department of State's International Visitor Program is a central aspect of our people-to-people activity. Under it, each year we bring more than 2,000 foreign leaders to the United States for visits of approximately 30 days. The International Visitors spend several days in Washington and visit other cities in the United States according to their professional interests, meeting and exchanging views with U.S. counterparts.
- Home hospitality is provided these officially invited visitors by such organizations as the Atlanta Council for International Visitors, one of 90 local organizations throughout the United States which cooperate with the Department. More than 100,000 volunteers in these organizations help arrange programs in their communities, provide local transportation, and receive the visitors in their homes. Most International Visitors welcome the opportunity to see how Americans live in their homes, and they describe home hospitality as the high point of their visits.

-- The Department also promotes improved two-way links with foreign countries through the Fulbright academic exchange program which it administers. Each year approximately 3,000 U.S. and foreign students, research scholars, teachers and lecturers are exchanged with over 100 countries. In Western Europe, our Allies consider these programs of great importance and share their funding with us on an approximately equal basis. Through these programs we are able to take cognizance of the long-range needs of the industrial democracies in the sciences, arts and humanities, and to help establish permanent linkages between centers of higher learning. Academic exchanges are also conducted with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe. As a result, there is a new generation of scholars who have lived and studied here and abroad, and thereby have a better understanding of other countries, and their own.

I will ask Joe Duffey to review these programs to see whether there is more that we can and should be doing in the areas described above. Joe will also be seeing Reverend Wayne Smith of Atlanta here in Washington on Friday, February 11, to discuss the "Friendship Force" concept.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 24, 1977

Hugh Carter -

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Bob Lipshutz  
Richard Harden

Re: Presidential Gift Procedures

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
X		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON

- ☐ FOR STAFFING
- ☒ FOR INFORMATION
- ☐ TO PRESIDENT  
TODAY

ACTION	FYI	
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		KRAFT
		B. MITCHELL
		B. RAINWATER
		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		SIEGEL
		T. SMITH
		WELLS
		VOORDE

---

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

Jody concurs, and adds a suggestion that you and Mrs. Carter receive a list of those persons sending gifts so that you may pick out personal friends or special supporters to thank. No comments from other advisors.

Rick



MEMORANDUM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

*Good policies*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 18, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

HUGH CARTER, JR. *HC*

SUBJECT:

Presidential Gift Procedures

Procedures for handling various forms of Presidential gifts in conformance with your overall policy are summarized on the following pages.

In brief, the procedures are:

- All gifts for the President or First Family (except books, flowers and gifts from Heads of State) are being returned, or if not feasible, disposed of suitably.
- All gifts receive appropriate card or letter acknowledgment
- The White House pays return postage or freight.

Special note should be made of Section 3 on gifts from VIPs to make sure it conforms to your policy.

Records are kept of all gifts received, including those returned unopened. Please advise whether you wish to receive monthly reports and listings of:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
- Numbers of all gifts by category and disposition	<u>✓</u>	<u>      </u>
- Names of senders of all gifts and disposition	<u>✓</u>	<u>      </u>
- Names and descriptions of VIP's gifts	<u>✓</u>	<u>      </u>
- Names and senders just of gifts accepted (books, flowers, and State gifts)	<u>✓</u>	<u>      </u>
- Other _____	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>

*Will cut out some all of them later -*

SUMMARY OF PRESIDENTIAL GIFT PROCEDURES  
EFFECTIVE 1/20/77

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- GENERAL 1) Gifts from the general public within the United States will be returned to the senders unopened, postage or freight prepaid. An appropriate card will be sent in advance of return. Exceptions are:
- Books: Accepted and sent to Library  
Flowers and Plants: Accepted for  
White House use  
Food: Destroyed per USSS regulations  
Animals: To Zoo or suitable home,  
if return impractical
- FOREIGN 2) Gifts from Heads of State will be accepted and processed in accordance with the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act of 1966.
- Other gifts from abroad will be referred to the State Department for return via the U.S. Embassy. A White House card will be sent.
- VIPs and PERSONAL 3) Gifts from VIPs, e.g., Senators or Governors, will be returned. An appropriate letter will be sent in advance.
- HAND DELIVERED 4) Presidential gifts, hand-delivered to the President, family members, staff, or receptionists, should be refused with an explanation upon presentation, if possible.
- If not feasible, such gifts would be taken with a statement of Presidential policy and caution of probable return, and then returned with appropriate card or letter.
- NO RETURN ADDRESS 5) Gifts with no return address, even after opening, will be held 6 months for possible later communication from the sender. The gift will then be forwarded anonymously to charity, Archives, or destroyed, as appropriate.
- Money with no return address will be forwarded to the U.S. Treasury.

*Change to 30  
days*

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

SPECIAL  
CASES

- 6) Politically designated cash or check contributions will be returned with a letter suggesting the donor send it to the DNC.

Notices of contributions already made to charitable organizations in the President's or First Family's name will be acknowledged to the donor with an appropriate card.

Subscription notices with no donor's address will be sent to the publisher with form request to refund donor.

SMALL GIFTS  
IN LETTERS

- 7) Small gifts in letters, usually religious articles or trinkets, will be processed as correspondence, but returned with appropriate reply.

WHITE HOUSE  
GIFTS

- 8) Acceptance of gifts for the White House is subject to strict criteria set forth by the Committee for the Preservation of the White House and the White House Curator. Gifts intended for the President or his family should not be accepted with the thought that they may automatically be given to the White House.

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

2/24  
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Date: February 21, 1977

MEMORANDUM

**FOR ACTION:**

The Vice President  
Midge Costanza Jody Powell  
Stu Eizenstat Jack Watson  
Hamilton Jordan  
Bob Lipshutz  
Frank Moore

**FOR INFORMATION:**

**FROM:** Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

**SUBJECT:** Hugh Carter memo 2/18/77 re  
Presidential Gift Procedures.

**YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED  
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:**

**TIME:** 2:00 P.M.

**DAY:** Wednesday

**DATE:** February 23, 1977

**ACTION REQUESTED:**

☒ Your comments

Other:

**STAFF RESPONSE:**

☐ I concur.

☐ No comment.

*Please note other comments below:*

**PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.**

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 18, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HUGH CARTER, JR. *HC*

SUBJECT: Presidential Gift Procedures

Procedures for handling various forms of Presidential gifts in conformance with your overall policy are summarized on the following pages.

In brief, the procedures are:

- All gifts for the President or First Family (except books, flowers and gifts from Heads of State) are being returned, or if not feasible, disposed of suitably.
- All gifts receive appropriate card or letter acknowledgment
- The White House pays return postage or freight.

Special note should be made of Section 3 on gifts from VIPs to make sure it conforms to your policy.

Records are kept of all gifts received, including those returned unopened. Please advise whether you wish to receive monthly reports and listings of:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
- Numbers of all gifts by category and disposition	_____	_____
- Names of senders of all gifts and disposition	_____	_____
- Names and descriptions of VIP's gifts	_____	_____
- Names and senders just of gifts accepted (books, flowers, and State gifts)	_____	_____
- Other _____		

---

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SUMMARY OF PRESIDENTIAL GIFT PROCEDURES  
EFFECTIVE 1/20/77

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- GENERAL 1) Gifts from the general public within the United States will be returned to the senders unopened, postage or freight prepaid. An appropriate card will be sent in advance of return. Exceptions are:

Books: Accepted and sent to Library  
Flowers and Plants: Accepted for  
White House use  
Food: Destroyed per USSS regulations  
Animals: To Zoo or suitable home,  
if return impractical

- FOREIGN 2) Gifts from Heads of State will be accepted and processed in accordance with the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act of 1966.

Other gifts from abroad will be referred to the State Department for return via the U.S. Embassy. A White House card will be sent.

- VIPS and PERSONAL 3) Gifts from VIPS, e.g., Senators or Governors, will be returned. An appropriate letter will be sent in advance.

- HAND DELIVERED 4) Presidential gifts, hand-delivered to the President, family members, staff, or receptionists, should be refused with an explanation upon presentation, if possible.

If not feasible, such gifts would be taken with a statement of Presidential policy and caution of probable return, and then returned with appropriate card or letter.

- NO RETURN ADDRESS 5) Gifts with no return address, even after opening, will be held 6 months for possible later communication from the sender. The gift will then be forwarded anonymously to charity, Archives, or destroyed, as appropriate.

Money with no return address will be forwarded to the U.S. Treasury.

- SPECIAL CASES      6) Politically designated cash or check contributions will be returned with a letter suggesting the donor send it to the DNC.

Notices of contributions already made to charitable organizations in the President's or First Family's name will be acknowledged to the donor with an appropriate card.

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SMALL GIFTS  
IN LETTERS

- 7) Small gifts in letters, usually religious articles or trinkets, will be processed as correspondence, but returned with appropriate reply.

WHITE HOUSE  
GIFTS      8)

Acceptance of gifts for the White House is subject to strict criteria set forth by the Committee for the Preservation of the White House and the White House Curator. Gifts intended for the President or his family should not be accepted with the thought that they may automatically be given to the White House.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*STAFF TO*

The attached is forwarded to  
you for your information.

The Vice President

Midge Costanza

Stu Eizenstat

Hamilton Jordan

Bob Lipshutz

Frank Moore

Jody Powell

Jack Watson

Rick Hutcheson



Date. February 21, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

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Midge Costanza Jody Powell  
Stu Eizenstat Jack Watson  
Hamilton Jordan  
Bob Lipshutz  
Frank Moore

FOR INFORMATION:

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ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

☒ I concur.

☐ No comment.

Please note other comments below:

on First Lady  
Pres. 1 should see list of  
names of those sending gifts  
of value to check for personal  
friend long time signatures etc,  
JRH

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

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material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)

2-22

Date: February 21, 1977

MEMORANDUM

*State Stat*

FOR ACTION:

The Vice President  
Midge Costanza Jody Powell  
Stu Eizenstat Jack Watson  
Hamilton Jordan  
Bob Lipshutz  
Frank Moore

FOR INFORMATION:

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DAY: Wednesday

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ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ Your comments

Other:

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☒ No comment.

Please note other comments below:

*Jur*

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Date: February 21, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

The Vice President

Midge Costanza Jody Powell

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3/  
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ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ Your comments

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☐ I concur.

☒ No comment.

*Please note other comments below:*

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Date: February 21, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

The Vice President  
Midge Costanza Jody Powell  
Stu Eizenstat Jack Watson  
Hamilton Jordan  
Bob Lipshutz  
Frank Moore

FOR INFORMATION:

118

XOY CARP  
✓ RUBENSTEIN

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Please note other comments below:

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 24, 1977

Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Status of Consumer Agency  
Bills

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 22, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT *SE*

SUBJECT:

STATUS OF CONSUMER AGENCY BILLS

In response to your request, this is a status report on the consumer agency legislation.

1. OMB has circulated the Agency for Consumer Advocacy (ACA) bills introduced in the 94th Congress (no bills have yet been introduced in the 95th Congress) to the agencies for comment. Agency comments are due to be returned to OMB by Thursday of this week.
2. We plan to complete our schedule of substantive discussions with proponents and opponents of the legislation this week. On Friday of last week, Bert Lance and I, together with Steve Selig of Midge's staff and Si Lazarus of my staff, met with representatives of the Business Roundtable, the Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, and several major individual corporations. Si will be having in-depth discussions concerning their position on the legislation this week. Si is also holding similar discussions with the consumer groups represented at your meeting last week in the Roosevelt Room.
3. At the same time we are meeting with the key staff people on the government operations committees on the Hill. They are preparing proposed bills for our review, before they introduce them.
4. We expect to have the results of these soundings in by the end of the week, and to have a detailed decision memorandum to you next week. While you have endorsed the general concept reflected in last year's legislation, there are a number of subsidiary issues which you will want to decide on an individual basis. These issues include:

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1. Independence -- whether the agency's administrator should have a fixed term, or should, like other executive agency heads, serve at the pleasure of the President; and whether the agency itself should be an independent agency or a part of the Executive Office of the President.
2. Intervention -- what types of proceedings and in what capacity the new agency should be empowered to enter.
3. Judicial Review -- under what circumstances the agency should be able to obtain judicial review, and whether it should be represented by its own lawyers or by the Justice Department.
4. Exemptions -- what types of matters (e.g., labor-management negotiations, nuclear regulatory commission decisions) should be off limits for the agency.
5. Reorganization -- what existing consumer units should be merged into the ACA.
6. Budget -- whether, as some bills in Congress will permit, the new agency should be permitted to submit a budget simultaneously to the President and the Congress.

In addition to substantive issues such as the above, you will want to decide whether the Administration should (i) draft its own bill; (ii) endorse a bill introduced by sponsors in the Senate or the House; (iii) negotiate a single Administration-backed bill to be introduced by both House and Senate sponsors; or (iv) simply endorse the concept, while specifying an Administration position on selected issues of major concern. Our present inclination is to recommend the latter course.

As noted above, a detailed memorandum on these issues will be to you next week. We are working closely with Harrison Wellford and Peter Petkas, who work under Bert Lance, in fully developing all of the relevant issues for your consideration.

cc: Bert Lance

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 24, 1977

Midge Costanza

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

re: Reference to "Natives" in  
Angola



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
	X	COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON

- ☐ FOR STAFFING
- ☒ FOR INFORMATION
- ☐ TO PRESIDENT  
TODAY

ACTION	FYI	
		ARAGON
		BOURNE
		BRZEZINSKI
		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		FALLOWS
		HARDEN
		HOYT
		KRAFT
		B. MITCHELL
		B. RAINWATER
		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		SIEGEL
		T. SMITH
		WELLS
		VOORDE

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 23, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

MIDGE COSTANZA *MC*

SUBJECT:

Your Reference to "Natives" of  
Angola in Press Conference

During a luncheon I attended on February 17 at the Women's National Democratic Club I was asked by Mrs. Jonathan Bingham and Mrs. Marvin Kalb to suggest to you that, in referring to Angolan citizens, you describe them as "nationals" rather than "natives." It was their feeling that the term "nationals" better describes their relationship to their homeland both in spirit and fact.

I hope you find this information useful.

*Good Suggestion*  
*J*

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
February 24, 1977

Tim Kraft -

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Call from Ralph Albernathy

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

Mr. President:

Wednesday, Feb. 23

Rev. Ralph Abernathy called at 7:48 last night;  
Susan took the call.

I called him back at noon today to see what he wanted. He wants to talk with you, of course, and this is what it's about: he had asked Charles Kirbo to chair his campaign Finance Committee (5th CD race) and Mr. Kirbo declined, citing the appearance of partiality on your part.

Abernathy now cites Andy Young's endorsement of John Lewis as a similar appearance, calling it "grossly unfair" and "a slap in the face". In a friendly voice, he said that if he's not elected on the 15th, he will be elected on the fifth, and will be the next Congressman from the fifth. ....and wants to come up here and help you, etc.

Do you want to call him?

Hamilton or Landon to call him?

Not return call? ✓

J.C.

TK

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 24, 1977

Jody Powell -

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Poll

cc: Ham Jorden

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

cc

Jody  
Hamm

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

Next week

J. Edgar Hoover  
to be back

-7-

CARD 2

1690

As far as people in charge of running (READ LIST) are concerned, would you say you have great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?  
RECORD BELOW FOR EACH ITEM ON LIST

	Great Deal	Only Some	Hardly Any	Not Sure
1. Major companies.....	23	20	1	52
2. Organized religion.....	24	29	1	46
3. Higher educational institutions (colleges, universities, etc.).....	25	31	1	43
4. Congress.....	27	41	1	31
5. Organized labor.....	28	18	1	53
6. The press.....	29	43	1	27
7. Medicine.....	30	40	1	29
8. Banks.....	31	28	1	40
9. Television news.....	32	29	1	38
10. The U.S. Supreme Court.....	33	23	1	43
11. The executive branch of the federal government.....	34	27	1	38
12. The military.....	35	31	1	33
13. The White House.....	36	41	1	22
14. Law firms.....	37	41	1	21
15. Advertising agencies.....	38	48	1	13
16. State government.....	39	48	1	13
17. Local government.....	39	48	1	13

GREAT DEAL OF CONFIDENCE

24	28	76	64	71	81	35	21	78	85	78	81	35	15	24	34	71	88	71	82	23	34	22	24	21	15
71	76	47	76	37	76	37	76	37	76	37	76	37	76	37	76	37	76	37	76	37	76	37	76	37	76
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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 24, 1977

Stu Eizenstat -

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Frank Press



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*copy to  
Sta only of  
his paper*

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
	X	EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON

- ☐ FOR STAFFING
- ☐ FOR INFORMATION
- ☐ TO PRESIDENT  
TODAY

ACTION	FYI	
		ARAGON
		BOURNE
		BRZEZINSKI
		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		FALLOWS
		HARDEN
		HOYT
		KRAFT
		B. MITCHELL
		B. RAINWATER
		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		SIEGEL
		T. SMITH
		WELLS
		VOORDE

MEMORANDUM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

9/

INFORMATION

22 February 1977

TO:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

RICK HUTCHESON *al*

SUBJECT:

Comments on Frank Press'  
Job Description from Lance  
and Eizenstat per your Request

Eizenstat

1. Press doesn't need a written charter - no other staff member has one.
2. Press doesn't need to attend all senior staff meetings - just those which relate to science and technology.
3. Press' staff should be subject to the same 30% reduction which your other advisors have taken. This can be done by transferring certain functions to NSF.

Lance

1. Lance thinks the Science Advisor can do with 10-12 professionals instead of 18, if he borrows some resources from NSF, or if certain statutory functions assigned to the Science Advisor are removed, including a requirement for a 5-year outlook report and an annual science and technology report.

Lance notes that the reorganization study of the Executive Office is still underway, and that communications policy should perhaps be placed under Dr. Press. This would require only a few more professionals above the 10-12.

( Other than the above caveats, Lance and Eizenstat concur with Dr. Press' job description for the Science Advisor.

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 21, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT

*Stu*

SUBJECT: Letter to Frank Press

The general thrust of the letter Frank Press sent to you describing his views on the science adviser position recognizes the need to restore the position to the status it had during the Kennedy years. The scientific community was very upset with the way in which Presidents Nixon and Ford downgraded the position; by again making the science adviser an integral part of the advisory process, you can easily gain the influential support of the scientific community. I agree, therefore, with the general direction in which Dr. Press wants to take the office.

I do have some concerns, however, with the specifics of the charter Dr. Press is seeking:

1) To begin with, I am not convinced there is a need to actually give him a written charter. As far as I know, no other senior adviser to you, on the White House Staff or elsewhere, has such a written charter. My view is that an adviser's responsibilities should be dependent not upon a piece of paper, but rather upon your need for that adviser's counsel. To grant a charter to Dr. Press, aside from treating him differently than your other advisers, would remove the flexibility which should exist between you and any adviser.

*I agree*

2) If you believe there is a need to grant Dr. Press a charter, I think certain changes should be made in the draft he has forwarded. I do not think that he should, as a matter of course, participate in all meetings of the senior White House Staff and other policy councils. No other speciality adviser, such as the economic adviser, sits in meetings of the senior White House Staff or in

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for Preservation Purposes

meetings of policy councils not related to his area. I am reasonably certain that previous science advisers have not had unlimited access to senior staff meetings. I would recommend that the draft be changed to reflect the fact that invitations would be extended to all meetings in which scientific and technical matters would be discussed.

3) In his letter to you accepting the appointment, Dr. Press estimates that he will need the same size staff (32, including 18 professionals) that the present science adviser has had. He does suggest, though, that certain functions could be transferred elsewhere, thereby reducing by perhaps one-third the size of the staff. I recommend that certain functions should be performed elsewhere (such as in the National Science Foundation). In that way the one-third reduction which all other offices are undergoing could be met as well by the science adviser. Unless there is a one-third reduction in the science adviser's staff, its size would be excessive, and would be equal to that of the entire domestic policy staff.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

February 21, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BERT LANCE

*BR*

SUBJECT: Dr. Press' letter to you on the Science and Technology Advisor's Office

This is to comment on the functions and staffing of the Office of the Science and Technology Advisor as proposed by Dr. Frank Press.

We believe that the advisory functions and responsibilities laid out in the second page of Dr. Press' letter to you are quite appropriate. However, there are additional duties placed on the Science Advisor as Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy which significantly add to his responsibilities. These additional responsibilities in part occasioned the proposal for a staff of 18 professionals (and 32 total) in the Ford 1978 budget.

We believe that it should be possible to operate a scaled-down Science Advisor's Office with a staff of no more than 10 to 12 permanent professionals -- the lower limit indicated in Press' letter -- if certain functions are removed from the responsibility of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (as it now exists).

There are essentially two ways to go:

- First (as mentioned by Press) is to use the National Science Foundation to provide backstop analytical capability for the Science Advisor's staff. In fact, this is, in part, already going on and could be strengthened without any additional resources in the National Science Foundation.
- The other way to go would be to eliminate some of the additional statutory functions assigned to the Office of Science and Technology Policy by the Congress in the final Office of Science and Technology Policy Act (P.L. 94-282) including particularly the requirement for a five-year outlook report (to be updated each year) and an annual science and technology report.

The additional duties of the Director (as required by law) also include serving as Chairman of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology; as Chairman of the Intergovernmental Science, Engineering, and Technology Advisory Panel, and as an ex-officio member of the two-year President's Committee of Science and Technology. These need not add significantly to his staffing needs if all support for these groups were provided by the National Science Foundation or other agencies.

The elimination of the five-year report and annual report could cause some stir on the Hill, but we can't assess how much. For example, in the formulation of the Office of Science and Technology Policy legislation, Senator Kennedy's Labor and Public Welfare Committee was instrumental in establishing these broad statutory requirements. But as a result of the Senate reorganization, the Office of Science and Technology Policy oversight is now located in the new Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation.

I would also point out that although the servicing of the two-year President's Committee could be handled by the National Science Foundation -- the work of that committee will probably generate some significant agenda items for Presidential attention and thus inevitably will lead to some workload in the Science Advisor's Office.

Further, we could point out that the Office of Science and Technology Policy was established with its current functions through strong bipartisan support, and that any reorganization proposals should take into account the variety of strongly-held views about its appropriate role.

Finally, we would note that the reorganization study of the Executive Office is well underway and that a part of that study is to examine the disposition of the Office of Telecommunication Policy. While the management responsibilities of that office can probably go to Commerce, the policy work may need to remain in the Executive Office. This includes analysis of communications policy issues for the President and representation of the Administration before Congress, the Federal Communications Commission and the public. It would appear appropriate to consider placing communications policy responsibility under the Science Advisor. Only a few people will be needed above the 10 to 12 professionals earlier mentioned for the Science Advisor's Office, but it is a matter still to be discussed with Dr. Press.

THE WHITE HOUSE 2/24  
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM  
HSD for stn unit  
4/24

Date: February 18, 1977

FOR ACTION:

Bert Lance  
Stu Eizenstat

FOR INFORMATION:

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Proposed response to the Frank Press  
letter.

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED  
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 9:00 A.M.

DAY: Monday

DATE: February 21, 1977

ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

☐ I concur.

☐ No comment.

Please note other comments below:

**PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.**

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1977

Bert Lance

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

2  
Rick Hutcheson





THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

To: The President  
From: Hamilton Jordan  
Re: Science and Technology Adviser

Please find attached letter from Frank Press outlining  
his concept of the Science and Technology Adviser.

-101

Q  
✓

To: The President  
From: Hamilton Jordan  
Re: Science and Technology Adviser

Please find attached letter from Frank Press outlining his concept of the Science and Technology Adviser.

**FOR ACTION:**

Bert Lance  
Stu Eizenstat

**FOR INFORMATION:**

112

xc: Bert Carp  
Al Stern ✓

**FROM:** Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

**SUBJECT:** Proposed response to the Frank Press letter.

**YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED  
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:**

**TIME:** 9:00 A.M.

**DAY:** Monday

**DATE:** February 21, 1977

**ACTION REQUESTED:**

☒ Your comments

Other: *st*

**STAFF RESPONSE:**

☐ I concur.

☐ No comment.

*Please note other comments below:*

*I assume staff size has been decided -  
note it is broadly discussed in the letter  
from Dr. Press to Pres. Carter (on page 2  
paragraph 2) but not at all in the  
response proposed for the President's signature.*

*AL*

**PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.**

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

TO: AL STERN  
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT

Would you please make some  
comments on this for me?

15 Feb 77

*original  
with comments  
attached  
AL*

## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 16, 1977

TO: STU EIZENSTAT

FROM: AL STERN

RE: COMMENTS

*from original*

First and foremost, the Science and Technology Adviser is a personal assistant to the President. In this capacity, he will be responsive to the President's needs in developing and analyzing the facts, laying out the issues and rendering advice on the scientific and technological considerations involved in areas of national concern. In this regard, he will naturally work closely with other senior advisers such as the Director of OMB, and the advisers on economic, domestic and national security affairs, and would be a participant in the regular meetings of the senior White House/Executive Office staff members.

P.1 2nd paragraph - boilerplate

- from original*
1. The Director is Chairman of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology - an interagency group composed of the senior policy-level R&D officials in government;
  2. The Director is also Chairman of an Intergovernmental Science, Engineering and Technology Advisory Panel to focus science and engineering on problems of the State, regional and local levels;
  3. The Director supports, and is an ex-officio member of, the President's Committee on Science and Technology - 14 consultants charged with examining the overall Federal science, engineering and technology effort and submitting a report to the President within two years;
  4. The Director is responsible for preparation of an annual science and technology report which the President transmits to Congress, beginning in February 1978;
  5. The Director also is to prepare a five-year outlook report, updated each year, on situations and conditions warranting special attention.

P. 1 & 2, items 1-5 are from legislation.

*from original* [ I estimate that the present staff size of 32 (including 12 professionals) and budget of about \$3 million are required to fulfill these obligations.

P.2 1st paragraph. Present staff of 32 is bloated.

*from original* However, if you choose to reorganize OSTP and transfer some of these obligations (except the first), say, to the National Science Foundation, then the Science and Technology Adviser's staff could be reduced significantly. An office operating with a fewer number of legislatively mandated functions could concentrate more completely on the advisory activities for the President, and could operate with a professional staff of 10-12, plus the Science and Technology Adviser and his deputy. (Supporting staff, secretaries, etc., would, of course, be additional.) I might note that this is about 1/2 the size of President Kennedy's Science Adviser operation, which was perhaps the most successful one. I would choose to distribute these professional positions among the fields of science and technology along the following lines: International relations; energy; health, food, and nutrition; defense, arms control and space; technological innovation required to improve the performance of American industry, create new industry and new jobs; environment; and natural resources.

P.2 2nd paragraph. Distribution of functions is alright except for loss of consumer/citizen perspective on science policy - it all seems producer/research oriented.

*from original* A summary job description for your Science and Technology Adviser might be as follows:

1. Analyze, at the President's request, the scientific and technological components of important matters that come before him.

Matters having significant scientific or technological context or implications presented to the President by the Office of Management and Budget, the domestic adviser, the National Security Council or its committees, including the Committee on Foreign Intelligence, the Council of Economic Advisers and other White House/Executive Office units would carry an indication that there had been consultation with the Science and Technology Adviser and the substance of his comments. Initiation of studies on Department of Defense matters would be selective and at the request of the President.

2. At appropriate times, participate in the regular meetings of the White House staff and the Cabinet meetings. Be invited to attend meetings of the NSC, unless the President judges that such attendance would be inappropriate.

3. Provide advice on budget/program matters with scientific or technological content or implications to the President and the Director of OMB. Participate fully in the budget process.
4. Serve as a focus for bringing independent advice, proposals and opinions to the White House from the country's best scientists and engineers. Serve as a catalyst for building a strong science and technology capability in government departments.
5. Help the President evaluate the qualifications of candidates nominated for senior scientific and technological appointments in Departments and agencies.

P.2 3rd paragraph - summary job description.

Item 1 - This has three problems - (a) who determines if the "matter" at hand has "significant scientific or technological context or implications; (b) the indication of consultation should have a 24-72 hour time limit for response; (c) shouldn't materials generated by the science adviser be routed through domestic advisor, NSC and CEA for their comments on possible impact and significance.

Item 2 - Invitation should probably be only to relevant meetings and whether the "President" should be the judge of relevance is debatable.

Item 3 - O.K.

Item 4 - O.K.

Item 5 - O.K.

Feb. 17, 1977

Dear Ham:

Perhaps the ~~President~~ would like  
the enclosed as a possible way  
of responding to my letter to him.  
I would consider it excellent  
"marching orders" for the Science  
Adviser. Al Stern offered some  
suggestions which are incorporated.

Yours sincerely,



Frank Press

Mr. Hamilton Jordan  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Enclosure



29 Spring Valley Road  
Belmont, Massachusetts 02178  
February 10, 1977

*cc: Stu } assess 57  
          } job descr  
cc: Ham - exp di  
          app  
J*

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am pleased and honored by your invitation to serve as your Science and Technology Adviser. In accordance with your request, I will describe my views on the nature of the position. I think you will find them quite close to the general philosophy you expressed in our conversation.

First and foremost, the Science and Technology Adviser is a personal assistant to the President. In this capacity, he will be responsive to the President's needs in developing and analyzing the facts, laying out the issues and rendering advice on the scientific and technological considerations involved in areas of national concern. In this regard, he will naturally work closely with other senior advisers such as the Director of OMB, and the advisers on economic, domestic and national security affairs, and would be a participant in the regular meetings of the senior White House/Executive Office staff members.

Your concept that the Science and Technology Adviser would operate with a small permanent staff and make use on a temporary basis of the expertise in science and technology in the universities, industry and government agencies is personally agreeable to me. However, your Science and Technology Adviser is also Director of the recently created Office of Science and Technology Policy. The legislation establishing the OSTP, which received wide bi-partisan Congressional support, mandates several tasks, for example:

1. The Director is Chairman of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology - an interagency group composed of the senior policy-level R&D officials in government;
2. The Director is also Chairman of an Intergovernmental Science, Engineering and Technology Advisory Panel to focus science and engineering on problems of the State, regional and local levels;
3. The Director supports, and is an ex-officio member of, the President's Committee on Science and Technology - 14 consultants charged with examining the overall Federal science, engineering and technology effort and submitting a report to the President within two years;
4. The Director is responsible for preparation of an annual science and technology report which the President transmits to Congress, beginning in February 1978;

5. The Director also is to prepare a five-year outlook report, updated each year, on situations and conditions warranting special attention.

I estimate that the present staff size of 32 (including 18 professionals) and budget of about \$3 million are required to fulfill these obligations.

However, if you choose to reorganize OSTP and transfer some of these obligations (except the first), say, to the National Science Foundation, then the Science and Technology Adviser's staff could be reduced significantly. An office operating with a fewer number of legislatively mandated functions could concentrate more completely on the advisory activities for the President, and could operate with a professional staff of 10-12, plus the Science and Technology Adviser and his deputy. (Supporting staff, secretaries, etc., would, of course, be additional.) I might note that this is about 1/2 the size of President Kennedy's Science Adviser operation, which was perhaps the most successful one. I would choose to distribute these professional positions among the fields of science and technology along the following lines: International relations; energy; health, food, and nutrition; defense, arms control and space; technological innovation required to improve the performance of American industry, create new industry and new jobs; environment; and natural resources.

A summary job description for your Science and Technology Adviser might be as follows:

1. Analyze, at the President's request, the scientific and technological components of important matters that come before him.

Matters having significant scientific or technological context or implications presented to the President by the Office of Management and Budget, the domestic adviser, the National Security Council or its committees, including the Committee on Foreign Intelligence, the Council of Economic Advisers and other White House/Executive Office units would carry an indication that there had been consultation with the Science and Technology Adviser and the substance of his comments. Initiation of studies on Department of Defense matters would be selective and at the request of the President.

2. At appropriate times, participate in the regular meetings of the White House staff and the Cabinet meetings. Be invited to attend meetings of the NSC, unless the President judges that such attendance would be inappropriate.
3. Provide advice on budget/program matters with scientific or technological content or implications to the President and the Director of OMB. Participate fully in the budget process.
4. Serve as a focus for bringing independent advice, proposals and opinions to the White House from the country's best scientists and engineers. Serve as a catalyst for building a strong science and technology capability in government departments.

5. Help the President evaluate the qualifications of candidates nominated for senior scientific and technological appointments in Departments and agencies.

Mr. President, the Science Advisers to Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy were perhaps the most successful ones. They had close personal relationships to their Presidents and enjoyed (but did not abuse) access to him. Drs. Killian, Kistiakowsky and Wiesner also received Presidential letters spelling out in general terms their duties and responsibilities. Since there has been considerably diminished effectiveness in the operation of the science advisory mechanism from the Administration of President Kennedy until the closing months of the Ford Administration, a statement of the "rules of the road" for the scientific adviser would be of historic importance and practical use to him in serving you in the best possible way.

If these views are satisfactory to you, I would propose to join your Administration on the basis of the presently mandated responsibilities, that is, to serve as your Science and Technology Adviser and as Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, a position which requires Senate confirmation. I would come to Washington as soon as the necessary security clearances are completed in the former position, and be prepared to take up the latter position after Senate action.

I deeply appreciate the sensitivity and understanding you showed with regard to my wife's professional career.

Respectfully,

*Frank Press*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 24, 1977

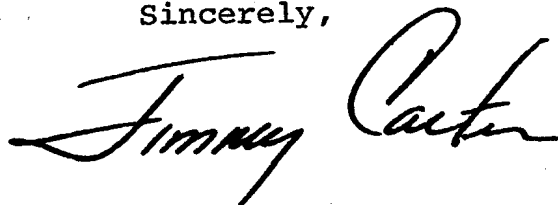
To Dr. William King

I have asked Colonel John Dunn of the Georgia State Archives to contact you regarding my personal business and political files which are now being kept by Georgia Southwestern.

I would like for Colonel Dunn to move those files to the Georgia State Archives to be included with my other records held there.

I appreciate your continuing cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Dr. William B. King, President  
Georgia Southwestern College  
Americus, Georgia 31709

Greg says the attached is per  
Col. Dunn's request.

*Backlund?*

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for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Susan -

Col. Dunn has  
all of the President's  
records except those he  
has kept personally  
& the relatively few at  
Ga. S.W. He feels:

- 1- It's better to have  
them all in one place
- 2- Ga. S.W. doesn't have  
sufficient security

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

3-Ga. SW doesn't have  
sufficient archival  
experience.

Hence, the request.

Greg

P.S. The records at Ga SW  
are mostly '66 & '70  
campaign material, some  
State Senate & some  
peanut business records.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

2-24-77

To Robert L. Dean

Thanks for your  
letter. The music (which  
we play all day) means  
a lot to me.

Jimmy

To Stripping 2/25/77



7621 Webbwood Court  
Springfield, Virginia 22151  
February 21, 1977

Dear Mr. President and Ms. First Lady,

Yes, this is one of those "I've never written to a President before, but I just had to tell you" letters--indeed, after this Sunday's "Washington Post" article on your musical tastes I couldn't stand it any longer and had to fire this off. The millennium has come, a President who loves classical music and goes to the opera! (And not just for social and political purposes, if the Post is to be believed--and it is not noted for supporting cover-ups!)

At that now newsfamous performance of MADAMA BUTTERFLY on a Sunday afternoon, my wife and I were unfortunately not in the opera house, but in the concert hall; we couldn't get tickets to the opera and settled for Emil Gilels instead--hardly a second-choice matter, of course. But what to our wondering eyes and ears, when we got out of the concert hall, but to discover from the eager groups collected in front of the opera house that you had attended MADAMA BUTTERFLY. At first we didn't believe it since you had kept a low profile about your musical interests during the campaign, and wisely so. At first we thought the crowd had gathered because Cio-cio-san's son was planning to streak through the lobby, only to discover the truth--which was far more thrilling. (By the way, did the baby have blond curls and blue eyes, as the score mentions? I swear someday I'm going to see a production where the kid actually fits the description!) Then rationalization set in, and we decided you had insisted on going because it's an opera about an American Naval Lieutenant (ho ho!)--though on further consideration figured you might have gone innocently not realizing that he's as much a villain as hero. Then someone in the crowd mentioned she'd heard you even played the harpsichord--is that true? Better and better.

And now, on top of all this opera buffing, to read that you groove on chamber music and listen to CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA in the White House. (Which recording is it, by the way? If you haven't heard the Tebaldi one, you haven't lived--a role she never sang on the stage.) I'm a Missouri boy, and indeed have to be shown, but I'm becoming convinced. The idea of a peanut farmer from a small town in Georgia listening <sup>to</sup> Haydn et al during working hours in the White House is perhaps of more cultural significance than all the bills you'll sign in the next four (hopefully eight) years. Not only am I from Missouri, but from a rock-ribbed Republican family with

whom I spent endless hours arguing this last August in what was, alas, a vain attempt to swing them your way. You'll realize how vain when I mention they were pulling for Ronald Reagan! Anyway, I'm not from a small town (Kansas City ain't exactly the sticks), but my parents were, and my father was an itinerant housepainter with a sixth grade education; yet, apparently the President of the United States and I share the same devotion to listening to music--now that's American! What's more, I must tell you that in grade school I also had an extraordinary teacher who first moved me toward a love of good music. In fact, she cast me in the seventh grade production of THE MAGIC FLUTE (in English) as Tamino, but I had such a god-awful tin ear that whenever I had a solo to sing the entire boy's chorus had to sing it with me. I've never been able to maintain a balanced attitude toward Mozart since, and I have a real thing about serpents and mystic ladies who carry around portraits of charming girls. Actually, I met my charming girl (my wife) over Bach--she was listening to Glenn Gould records while babysitting for my favorite lit professor in college. (Please say you like Glenn Gould or she may sit out the next election, and besides, he's Canadian, etc.)

When a number of my liberal, intellectual academic friends expressed grave doubts concerning your qualities as a potential President, I relied upon my instincts developed from years of reading Southern literature, particularly Faulkner, and insisted to them that you were that special kind of man he so often wrote about--one who might take a slow southern mile to think about it, but once he was convinced of the rightness of it he would do the thing come hell or high water. Your acceptance speech convinced me of that; but now--low and behold, your musical passions add only one more dimension of conviction. It's just as well you didn't discuss your musical lusts with Playboy, that's something neither the magazine nor many of its readers would have understood--women was much safer; besides, no man who loves his Brahms and Schumann can be too much of a sinner--can he?

Just a couple of suggestions. How about putting out a little booklet on the President's favorite recordings--you don't have to list companies. Think what a boon that might be; you could give them out to tourists passing through the White House, and I'll bet the classical recording industry would undergo a boom that might knock the unemployment rate overnight. And as a dedicated ex-college teacher who has struggled to get students interested, I subscribe to the idea that it doesn't matter how you hook 'em on good music, just hook 'em. If they want to buy it because the President likes it, all the better--maybe they'll listen, or better

yet, maybe their kids will listen. The classical recording sales in this country amount, at best, to only about ten percent of the total, as compared to between thirty and forty percent in Europe--your imprimatur might even catch us up! (Little did ole Walter Cronkite suspect, when he noted that your hair hung over your ear, that it was a long-hair signal in more ways than one!) And, if you want to hear something to make you weep at its beauty, try the new Tashi recording of Schubert's "Trout" on RCA; for something to absolutely wrench your heart, send someone out immediately for the new Ozawa/Boston recording of Berlioz' ROMEO AND JULIET, there hasn't been anything like it since Toscanini took a baton to it.

Now, concerning my field of specialization, books and literature. Recently, when my wife and I toured the White House, I was absolutely appalled to discover in one of the rooms (it must have been the Red Room), a set of the Harvard Classics in that awful fake red plastic binding of the latest re-issue. Obviously, it co-ordinated with the room, but in the same bookcase was a beautiful, real leather edition of Walt Whitman. Now I ask you, is that right? Please get somebody in there to display books in the White House that appeal to the aesthetics of somebody other than the Reader's Digest set and the sensibilities of interior decorators! The White House deserves better. And, I might point out that with the right kind of arrangement, nothing is a more beautiful form of interior decorating than adroitly arranged record albums--another good chance to display the President's taste, and I'll bet Leontyne Price would be delighted to autograph and dedicate a special copy of her latest recording of LA FORZA DEL DESTINO, and....the cover is red!

Well, that's enough praise and suggestions. Once again, bravo to you and brava to the First Lady--and thank God you won, one more concert for the Queen featuring the Captain and Whats-her-name singing about mating muskrats (?), and we'd be thinking about moving to Canada.

Sincerely yours,



Robert L. Dean

P.S. If you could use the services of a consultant and/or keeper of the President's record library, I'm available and a mad collector on my own, and more than happy to give advice (obviously), and what could be more fun than buying records for the President!

2nd P.S. As often as we go (my wife says we must own stock in it by now) perhaps we will be in the Opera House sometime when you are...going to see WERTHER, by the way?

Mr. G. Oral Roberts, Evangelist  
President  
Oral Roberts University  
7777 South Lewis  
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74105

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

2-24-77

To Oral Roberts

I thoroughly enjoyed  
your visit and appreciated  
another opportunity to  
pray together.

Because of a NATO  
meeting and a multinational  
Summit meeting scheduled  
in London in May, I will  
not be able to accept your  
kind invitation. I'm sorry.

Jimmy

2/23/77

ORAL ROBERTS

Dear President Carter:

This is to invite you to give your  
very first commencement address as  
our new President to a Christian  
University - Oral Roberts University -  
Sunday, 3 p.m. - May 1, 1977.

As your friend I hope you can  
clear your schedule for this historic  
occasion. God guide you.

Warmly,

Oral Roberts

To Maxie Wells for delivery.  
2/24/77

It is a great honor to be  
recognized by the Plains High  
School annual.

My education and my career  
began at Plains High, and,  
as everyone knows, my strong  
personal ties to my home  
town have never been  
broken.

Best wishes to all of you.

Jimmy Carter

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 24, 1977

Jody Powell -

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Visit of Editors with  
Administration Leaders

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

2-24-77

To: Today.

Have you figured  
up the enormous time  
which will be taken  
up by 20 visits  
of editors with  
administration leaders?

It's excessive -

J



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
X		POWELL
		WATSON

☐ FOR STAFFING

☐ FOR INFORMATION

*Handwritten signature* TO PRESIDENT  
TODAY

ACTION	FYI	
		ARAGON
		BOURNE
		BRZEZINSKI
		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		FALLOWS
		HARDEN
		HOYT
		KRAFT
		B. MITCHELL
		B. RAINWATER
		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		SIEGEL
		T. SMITH
		WELLS
		VOORDE

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 24, 1977

Stu Eizenstat -

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Deregulation Statement

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

2-23-77

To Stu

Do not limit our  
deregulation statement  
to any one industry-

J

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
X		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON

- ☐ FOR STAFFING
- ☐ FOR INFORMATION
- ☐ TO PRESIDENT  
TODAY

ACTION	FYI	
		ARAGON
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		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		SIEGEL
		T. SMITH
		WELLS
		VOORDE

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
February 24, 1977

Tim Kraft

The attached is forwarded to you for  
your information.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: NSC Scheduling Requests.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 23, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: TIM KRAFT  
SUBJECT: Attached NSC Scheduling Requests.

The NSC has requested approval for the following foreign visits and appointments:

NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns (30 mins)	Sometime between April 7 and 14
New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon	Vance recommends in April or June; Brzezinski recommends "later this year."
Australian Prime Minister J. Malcolm Fraser	Vance recommends June 22-23; Brzezinski recommends "mutually convenient dates in latter part of the year."
King Hassan II of Morocco	"Mutually convenient time"
Ambassador Yaqub Khan of Pakistan (office call only)	No specific time requested.

You have already approved the following dates for this spring:

Rabin	March 7-8 ✓
Callaghan	March 10-11 ✓
Fukuda	March 21-22 ✓
Sadat	April 4-5 ✓
Fahd	April 12 ✓
Hussein	April 25-26 ✓
Assad	May ✓
(Economic Summit)	(May)



The time involved in foreign visits to date has been running well in excess of that which we budgeted for such activity (2 hours per week).

Total time for foreign visitors during your first month in office was 18 hours, 55 minutes. Not counting the initial diplomatic reception or State Dinners, total time was 10 hours, 25 minutes.

Although you have been exceeding time allotments in nearly all categories, we believe the scheduling requests and time demands relating to foreign visitors need special coordination and review.

Our recommendation is that you select the Brzezinski option in each case above. This would postpone several of the requested visits for this spring to later in the year. (The 30-minute office appointment with NATO Secretary General Luns does not, of course, involve such a problem.)

A summary of your time with foreign visitors and the NSC supporting material for the current requests are attached.

FOREIGN VISITORS

January 22	Reception for Diplomatic Corps	90
January 26	Ambassador Ramsbotham, Vance, Brzezinski, Treverton	40
February 1	Ambassador Dobrynin et. al.	65
February 8	Huang Chen et.al. (PRC)	85
February 14	arrival crmy/Lopez Portillo	45
	mtg.w/Pres. Lopez Portillo et. al.	80
	State Dinner-Pres. Portillo	215
February 15	mtg. w/Pres. Portillo et.al.	60
February 17	Diplomatic Credentials Ceremony	35
February 21	arrival ceremony/Trudeau	35
February 21	meetings w/ Trudeau et. al. Oval Office & Cabinet Room	90
February 21	State Dinner-Trudeau	205
February 22	meeting w/ Trudeau et. al.	90
		<hr/> 1135

(18 hours, 55 minutes)

*without diplomatic  
reception or State dinner : 10 hrs. 25 min*



## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

## SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

Date: February 21, 1977

FROM: Zbigniew Brzezinski

VIA: Tim Kraft

MEETING: NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns

DATE: April 7-14, 1977

PURPOSE: A meeting with Secretary General Luns will provide the President with an opportunity to finalize NATO consultations prior to the May summit.

FORMAT: -- The Oval Office  
-- Secretary General Joseph Luns, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown and Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski  
-- 30 minutes

CABINET PARTICIPATION: The Secretary of State  
The Secretary of Defense

SPEECH MATERIAL: A background paper and talking points will be provided by the NSC staff.

PRESS COVERAGE: The meeting will be announced; White House photographer.

STAFF: Zbigniew Brzezinski

RECOMMEND: Department of State

OPPOSED: None

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: The President has not yet met officially with Secretary General Luns.

BACKGROUND: Secretary General Luns usually visits Washington about once a year and past Presidents have

customarily met with him during these visits. The President's meeting with Luns would be seen as additional evidence of the importance the United States attaches to the NATO Alliance and would provide the President with the opportunity for final consultations prior to the May summit. The Secretary General plans to meet separately with the Secretaries of State and Defense as well as other senior officials.

I recommend that the President met with Secretary General Luns for 30 minutes during the period April 7-14.

APPROVE


✓

DISAPPROVE

W. Luns

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL  
DATE: February 21, 1977  
FROM: Zbigniew Brzezinski  
VIA: Tim Kraft



LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

MEETING: Office call.

DATE: Open

PURPOSE: To receive a commemorative medal issued by Pakistan in honor of the 100th anniversary of the birth of its founder.

FORMAT: - Oval office.  
- Assistant Secretary Atherton, Ambassador Yaqub Khan, and one NSC staff member.  
- Five to ten minutes.

TALKING POINTS: Will be provided by NSC.

PRESS COVERAGE: Press announcement and photo coverage.

STAFF: Zbigniew Brzezinski

RECOMMEND: Zbigniew Brzezinski  
State Department

OPPOSED: None

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: Aside from the general diplomatic reception, we do not believe the President has met previously with Ambassador Yaqub Khan.

BACKGROUND: Yaqub Khan is a very good and sensible Ambassador; he will keep to the purpose of the meeting if we so advise him, and you need not use this as a chance to talk broadly on US-Pakistani relations unless you so choose.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

We understand that most other heads of state will be receiving this commemorative medal. Our relationships with Pakistan have traditionally been good but are currently under some strain. It would be a useful gesture for you to receive Yaqub Khan, but it is not essential.

APPROVE \_\_\_\_\_ DISAPPROVE \_\_\_\_\_



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL  
DATE:  
FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI  
VIA: TIM KRAFT

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

MEETING: State visit of King Hassan II of Morocco

DATE: Mutually convenient time

PURPOSE: To demonstrate continuity in US-Moroccan relations and to reassure King Hassan of our continued interest and support.

FORMAT: Arrival ceremony, Oval Office meeting (60 minutes), Dinner  
Secretary Vance, King Hassan, Ambassador Boutaleb, and myself

CABINET PARTICIPATION: Vice President, Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense

SPEECH MATERIAL: Arrival statement and briefing material to be provided. Formal toast to be provided.

PRESS COVERAGE: To be announced  
Press and photo coverage. Joint press statement.

STAFF: Zbigniew Brzezinski

RECOMMEND: Secretary Vance, Dr. Brzezinski

OPPOSED: None

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: King Hassan visited President Kennedy in 1963 and President Johnson in 1967.

BACKGROUND: King Hassan was invited to visit Washington by Presidents Nixon and Ford but was unable to come. The King has twice requested that the invitation be renewed. Morocco is proud of its claim to be

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

the first state to have formally recognized the United States in 1777. Our relations with Morocco have been extremely cordial for many years, and the presence of US military installations there have been viewed by the King as evidence of US support for his regime. The King has been notified that we intend to terminate the Navy communications facility at Kenitra, and it would be useful to reassure him that United States interest in and support of Morocco will continue.

☒            Approve

☐            Disapprove

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 23, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: TIM KRAFT  
SUBJECT: Attached NSC Scheduling Requests.

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(Economic Summit)	(May)

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes

The time involved in foreign visits to date has been running well in excess of that which we budgeted for such activity (2 hours per week).

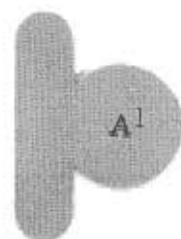
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A summary of your time with foreign visitors and the NSC supporting material for the current requests are attached.





THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

February 11, 1977

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

From: Cyrus Vance *cv*

Subject: Visit of Australian Prime Minister  
J. Malcolm Fraser

The Australian Ambassador has indicated Prime Minister J. Malcolm Fraser would like to visit Washington and meet with you in June following the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in London. Prime Minister Fraser would arrive in Washington June 21 and would be available for a meeting on June 22 or 23. Prime Minister Fraser last visited the US in July 1976 when he talked to you by telephone.

Australia is a firm ally and we have several important defense related installations in that country. There is nearly \$6 billion worth of US investment in Australia -- some 40 percent of our total private investment in East Asia and the Pacific. In addition, we export about \$2 billion worth of goods to Australia annually. Our bilateral relations are excellent and Prime Minister Fraser has stated his desire that the close cooperation we enjoy continue. He would view a visit to Washington as an indication of a similar interest on our part.

Recommendation:

That you approve an official visit to Washington for Prime Minister Fraser June 22 and 23.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

CONFIDENTIAL  
GDS

DECLASSIFIED  
Per: Rec Project  
ESDN: NLC- 126-621-20  
BY: *Ch* DATE: 12/28/12

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

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Kray +

THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

February 11, 1977

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
From: Cyrus Vance *CRV*  
Subject: Visit of New Zealand Prime Minister  
Robert D. Muldoon

Prime Minister Muldoon has indicated his desire to make an official visit to the United States in early April. His was one of the first requests for such a visit received by this Administration.

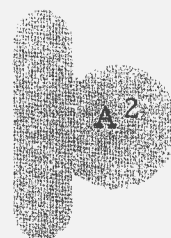
New Zealand is a staunch ally and Prime Minister Muldoon is one of the country's strongest advocates of close ties with the US. It is significant that despite considerable opposition he has reversed a 12-year old policy of barring nuclear powered warships from entering New Zealand ports.

He would prefer to visit the United States in early April, but I realize that your already crowded schedule for this period might make this impossible. I have been given to understand informally that Prime Minister Muldoon would be prepared to adjust his schedule to a date later in April to conform to your convenience.

I recommend that you approve an official visit to the United States by Prime Minister Muldoon during April. Such a visit would demonstrate your determination to maintain a close and cooperative relationship with New Zealand. As an alternative, you may wish to approve a visit to begin about June 1, just before the June 8-16 Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in London which he will attend.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
GDS

DECLASSIFIED  
Per: Rac Project  
ESDN: NLC-126-21-3-9  
BY: *[Signature]* NARA DATE 12/28/12





THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Thank you very much for your letter. I share your sentiments regarding the importance of close ties between our two countries, and I look forward to an opportunity to discuss questions of mutual interest with you.

Unfortunately, my schedule at present is such that the arrangements for an early meeting will be extremely difficult. I would hope that a mutually agreeable time for a visit can be worked out in the future. I will have Secretary of State Vance remain in touch with Minister Talboys on this matter.

I look forward to meeting you and working with you on issues of joint concern.

With warmest regards.

Sincerely,

The Right Honorable  
Robert D. Muldoon, M. P.  
Prime Minister of New Zealand  
Wellington

*This letter retyped &  
sent.*

DECLASSIFIED  
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2008  
NARA                      Date 12/28/10

